

NO CRISIS SEEN BY WILSON'S EYES

President Warns Against
Speculation on Foreign
Questions.

BELIEVES POWERS SHOW FRIENDSHIP

Points Out That Japan and the
United States Are Discussing
New Proposals.

Washington, Jan. 29.—President Wilson outlined informally today the status of those problems of American diplomacy which have been brought into the foreground of public attention by his recent conference with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He reiterated with emphasis that no crisis was at hand in any of the questions which had been discussed, unless the Mexican situation could be construed as the nature of a perpetual crisis, fraught always with the possibility of sudden change or unexpected developments.

In divulging some of the more important facts concerning American foreign policy the President sounded a warning against unwarranted speculation in the press on foreign questions, indicating that governments frequently were embarrassed by unfounded reports.

The President made it clear that while he had taken up the relations with Mexico, Japan, Great Britain and the general arbitration treaties at the same time with the Senate, these problems were not grouped together as having any bearing on the Mexican situation. He regarded them as unrelated only in so far as he wished the Foreign Relations Committee to take them under consideration so as to form a judgment on all of the points involved.

With respect to Mexico, the President let it be known that the only settled part of his policy at present was to continue the course of watchful waiting, but that this was a day-to-day conviction with him, subject to developments in the republic. He has not yet made up his mind to lift the embargo on arms, but is considering carefully the arguments for and against such a course. He does not hesitate to admit that thus far the practical operation of the embargo of arms to both factions has been to prevent munitions from reaching the only external source—the American border—while the Huerta government, with its seaports, is able to purchase from foreign governments generally.

The President pronounced as absolutely false the report that the Japanese government was supplying munitions of war to the Huerta government. This was inquired into several months ago by Ambassador Guthrie at Tokyo, who learned that one shipment of arms had gone to Mexico from a Japanese commercial house and that another consignment was to be sent in February.

Mr. Wilson made it clear that the United States had never asked Japan or any other nation to restrict exports of arms to Mexico, knowing that this government possessed no such right under the law of nations, and that special legislation would have to be enacted by each country to prohibit commercial transactions, similar to the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, in the American Congress.

The President believes that the foreign governments are doing all they can to show a friendly spirit toward the United States in the Mexican situation. The American government realizes that while the Huerta administration has a plentiful supply of ammunition and arms, though most of the rifles are in use, the government has no money to pay its troops and deserters are many. President Wilson is informed that General Huerta is obtaining no funds abroad, but is "living on the country" by forced contributions and increased taxes—a situation that is producing much dissatisfaction in Mexico, according to official reports here.

President Wilson disposed of queries in connection with the visit of the officers of the Japanese cruiser Idzumo to Mexico City by saying that the American government had not regarded it as differing in any way from the recent trips of British and German naval officers to the Mexican capital.

As to the relations of the United States with Japan, it became known that the two governments were discussing various proposals to cement friendly relations, but that the California alien land question had been closed. The United States government, it is learned, views that phase of the question as concluded, because the federal government cannot, under the Constitution, dictate to a state what its land laws should contain, and because no court decision has defined whether or not a treaty can override a state law or vice versa.

It is understood that this convention as well as the doubt of the United States on whether or not any treaty with Japan actually was violated by the underlying reasons for the determination of the American government to bring out a new treaty, or some other proposal that would not perfectly evident the sincere friendship of the American people to Japan. Nothing along this line, however, has as yet been formulated.

Viccount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, had a long conference with Secretary Bryan today, but its nature was not disclosed. The Japanese government is taking a deep interest, it is known, in pending immigration legislation, as it might affect Japan. The President told callers that his mind was "still to let" on the latter test feature of proposed immigration legislation, and he expected to give a hearing on immigration questions soon.

FUTURE WORRIES JAPAN

Her Government Anxious About
American Legislation.

Tokio, Jan. 29.—Hopes are expressed in official circles here today that a basis of understanding on the California alien land ownership question will be found by the United States and Japanese governments, which are both actively seeking a solution.

The chief concern here seems to be in regard to future legislation in America, and it is said that any additional enactments unfavorable to the Japanese would be considered a serious menace to the traditional friendship of the two countries.

The government at Washington has tried to assure Japan that the State of California would cease adopting legislation held by Japan to be discriminatory. This is admitted here, but it is pointed out that, owing to the political distinction between the governments of Washington and California, there might be some difficulty in obtaining reasonable assurance for the future.

DENIES AID FROM JAPAN

Mexican Embassy Declares
Latter Supplied No Arms.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The following statement was issued today by the Mexican Embassy:

"An effort is at present being made by an important portion of the press of the country to create the impression that the Japanese government has been affording not only moral but material aid as well to the Mexican government by supplying it with munitions of war."

"While Mexico has long cultivated the friendliest relations with Japan and her people, whom it holds in the very highest admiration, the embassy is authorized to state that the version is without a vestige of truth. The Mexican government, in spite of the almost overwhelming odds against which it has been contending, would not stoop to accept the aid of a foreign nation, however friendly, in crushing the revolution waged in the name of 'constitutionalism' against law and order, much less would there be any order of concessions derogatory to the national honor."

RURAL CREDIT BILLS IN

Administration Measures Pro-
vide Farm Land Banks.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Administration rural credit bills were introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House today by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, and Representative Moss, of Indiana, members of the commission President Wilson sent abroad last summer to study the foreign systems. The bills were for long-term farm loans. Bills for short-term loans will be introduced later.

Under today's bills any group of farmers within a state might organize cooperative farm land banks, with power to issue bonds to raise funds from distant money markets for farm development. Operations of the individual banks would be confined within state lines, though supervision would be federal. They would be strictly prohibited from doing "a city business."

SAYS PHILIPPINES CAN BE DEFENDED

Swager Sherley Declares Neither
Those Islands Nor Hawaii
Easy to Take.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Disagreeing with Rear Admiral Vreeland and members of the House Naval Affairs Committee as to the ability of Japan to seize the Philippines, Representative Swager Sherley, of Kentucky, while discussing the fortifications appropriation bill in the House today, asserted that it was unfair to the army and navy to allege that this country was totally unprepared for war.

Explaining the items in the bill for the fortifications of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Sherley said:

"It is not true today, taking the physical condition of the fortifications in the Philippines as they now exist, that it would be a matter of but little trouble for an enemy to capture them. Of course, it is perfectly manifest that, with the troops we now have in the Philippines, the islands as a whole could not be successfully held against a large invading army."

"Assuming that our fleet were destroyed and it were possible to put on those islands several hundred thousand men, or even less, we could not, naturally, hope to hold the islands, and the defenses of the Philippines do not contemplate the defense of the entire archipelago. They do provide protection for Manila, and if that should be captured they will provide such a defense of Corregidor as would enable the army there to hold out and to keep the flag flying for six months or a year, irrespective of any aid that might come from the navy."

"I make this statement with emphasis, because I do not feel it is fair to the army, the navy or Congress that an impression should go abroad that we are totally unprepared for war and for any contingency, no matter how slight, that might arise."

WILSON CABLES GREETING TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

Congratulates Him on Estab-
lishment of Wireless Service
Between Two Countries.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Emperor William's acknowledgment of President Wilson's birthday greetings is said to have been the first official wireless message between the United States and Germany. The wireless came direct from Elvess, Germany, across the Atlantic to a commercial station at Tuckerton, N. J., and on overland wires to Washington.

President Wilson's response to Emperor William, sent today by cable, was as follows:

"I have been gratified to receive your Majesty's courteous message of greetings, sent by means of the new transatlantic radio station at Elvess, Germany, and I congratulate your Majesty on this additional tie of closer communication between the United States and Germany."

The President and Emperor William had exchanged the following messages on the anniversary of the latter's birthday. The President's message read:

"Allow me to extend to your Majesty on this anniversary of your birthday my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your personal welfare. Mindful of the extent to which so many persons of German blood have contributed to the good citizenship and progress of the United States, it gives me added pleasure to express for myself and my countrymen a hearty wish for the continuance of the splendid progress and prosperity achieved by the German Empire during your reign."

Emperor William's message in reply said:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind wishes on the occasion of my birthday. Very pleased with your appreciation of the contribution by American citizens of German descent developing the United States. I, for my part, express best wishes for the further progress and prosperity of the American people."

Friends Save Widow From Jail

After maintaining that her name was Mabel Griffin, a woman arrested for shoplifting a few days before Christmas admitted yesterday that she was Mrs. Mabel Campbell, widow of a rich Westerner, and that she lived at No. 62 West 165th street. She gave her age as twenty-five. When arraigned before Justice Russell, Salmon and Hoyt in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday she was given the alternative of paying a fine of \$100 or spending the next month in jail. Friends of Mrs. Campbell advanced the money, and they left the court together.

GOETHALS BILLS TO SMASH 'SYSTEM'

Mitchel Also Plans to End
Back Pay Claims by
Dismissed Police.

MEASURES A BAIT TO WIN CANAL HEAD

Dougherty and Newburger Quit,
While Godley Is Given
Brooklyn Job.

Mayor Mitchel made public the text of the so-called Goethals bills last night, with an explanatory statement. They will be introduced in the Legislature today.

The Mayor said that the passage of these bills would "secure to the City of New York the services of the man who built the Panama Canal as the head of the Police Department."

"The Goethals bill," the Mayor added, "considers them practically as one measure." "Carried out the spirit and letter of the written message of Colonel Goethals in stating the conditions on which he will accept the Police Commissioner's position, I am convinced, furthermore, that with this amendment to the law it will be possible for Colonel Goethals to put an end forever to the so-called 'system' in the Police Department."

About the same time that Mayor Mitchel was discussing the police situation Police Commissioner McKay announced that he had accepted the resignations of Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty and Third Deputy Harry W. Newburger, to take effect at midnight on Monday. They were dated January 29.

It was said at the Mayor's office that the resignations were in no way due to any friction, but simply to the fact that their successors had been selected.

Commissioner McKay announced the appointment of Leon G. Godley, of No. 24 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, as Third Deputy. He will have charge of the Brooklyn headquarters and conduct the hearings of charges in both Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The First and Second Deputies will be announced on Monday. Whoever goes in as First Deputy must do so, it is said, on the understanding that he must make way for Commissioner McKay in case the latter wishes to take the place when Colonel Goethals becomes head of the department. The report is that Assistant District Attorney J. Robert Rubin, of District Attorney Whitman's staff, would be named as Second Deputy.

The new Third Deputy was born in Corning, N. Y. He was educated in St. Lawrence University and the Brooklyn Law School. For several years he was employed in the office of the late Edward M. Shepard, an Assistant Corporation Counsel. Deputies Dougherty and Newburger were appointed by Commissioner Waldo, and he accepted their resignations just before he left the department. When Mr. McKay was appointed Commissioner he reappointed Dougherty and Newburger in order that the work they had been doing might not be interrupted. It was not intended that they should remain permanently in the Mitchell administration.

The most important of the Goethals bills gives the Police Commissioner full power to discipline and dismiss members of the force without having his action subject to review by the courts. It provides that at any time after one year a member of the force who has been disciplined or dismissed may apply to the Mayor for a new hearing before the Commissioner. He must, however, sign a waiver of all damages or back salary. It is provided that nothing in the act shall affect the right to a review in any case where the charges have been served prior to the passage of the act.

Fifth Bill to Aid Charter.

The fifth bill is simply for the purpose of strengthening out Section 153A of the charter, which now provides for a re-hearing for members of the Police and Fire departments on application to the Mayor. As the rehearing for policemen is included in the main Goethals bill, all reference to them is cut out of this section of the charter.

The following is the all-important provision in the new bill, which is to give the Police Commissioner the power that he needs:

"No member of the uniformed force shall be fined, reprimanded, suspended, dismissed or removed until he has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation before the Police Commissioner or one of his deputies, orally or in writing, in person or by counsel, or both, not less than forty-eight hours after service of written charges upon said member. If such explanation be made before a deputy commissioner the record thereof, including all papers in the matter and the recommendation of said deputy commissioner, shall be reduced to writing and transmitted to the Commissioner for decision. In every case the decision of the Commissioner fining, reprimanding, suspending, dismissing or reducing a member of the uniformed force shall be final and not subject to review by the courts."

"Within one year after such decision of the Commissioner any such member may make a written application to the Mayor for another opportunity of making an explanation, setting forth his reasons therefor, and the Mayor may, in his discretion, grant said application, provided such member shall waive in writing all claim for back pay or damages. If such application be approved by the Mayor the Police Commissioner shall grant another opportunity of making an explanation, and may, in his discretion, affirm, revoke or modify his decision upon such terms as to allowance of time to be applied to the service of said member in the Police Department, or otherwise, as in his judgment may be equitable."

Mayor Mitchel's statement in regard to his bills is, in part, as follows:

"Nearly all civil service employees come under the provisions of Section 154 of the Greater New York Charter, which gives them the right to make an explanation before they can be dismissed. There is, however, no court review of such dismissals by writ of certiorari. These provisions apply to many classes of employees who perform police and inspection duties, such as fire prevention inspectors, tenement house inspectors and inspectors in the Bureau of Buildings. The plan of the Goethals bill is to bring the police under provisions similar to those affecting other city employees, and thus to make it impossible for them to have a court review by writ of certiorari of any lawful discipline enforced by the Commissioner, whether in the form of dismissal from the service or of other proper punishment."

"Removals for political reasons are unlawful, and in case of a political removal a policeman, like any other city employee, can secure reinstatement by mandamus."

"I have long thought that court review by writ of certiorari of dismissals by the

Police Commissioner should be abolished, because it operates to destroy discipline and the respect of the uniformed men for their Commissioner and to promote insubordination and resistance to the head of the department."

"In place of this court review a section of the Goethals bill provides for an extension of the power of the Mayor to grant rehearings in proper cases. The dismissal of men from the uniformed force is thus made an administrative proceeding as it ought to be, instead of a judicial proceeding, as it is under the present law."

"The pension rights of policemen will be strengthened by a provision in two supplemental bills introduced with the Goethals bill that whatever money they have paid out of their salaries into the pension fund shall be reimbursed to them with interest in case of dismissal from the force for any reason, except conviction by a criminal court. At present a policeman dismissed from the force loses his entire interest in the pension fund."

"All of these bills taken together constitute one piece of legislation. They must be considered together and in their relation to each other, and are inseparable. They would have been incorporated in one bill but for the constitutional limitation of a local bill to one title and subject matter."

GOETHALS PAVING WAY TO NEW YORK

Nominated for Canal Zone
Governor, He'll Be Free
on January 1, 1915.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal and nominated today for Governor of the Canal Zone after April 1, will not leave his work on the isthmus so long as the President feels that his services are needed. Before appointing him the President desired to know something of Colonel Goethals' intentions, and to ascertain what the Secretary of War sent the colonel the following telegram:

"In connection with the President's intention to appoint you Governor, may I assure him you do not desire to retire from the service so long as he feels your services are needed?"

To this Colonel Goethals replied: "Referring to your cable of 27th instant, relative to Governorship, will not retire so long as my services are needed."

Secretary Garrison said this afternoon that this exchange of cables constituted everything that had passed between Colonel Goethals and the President, or between the canal builder and himself or the War Department.

It is believed there that Colonel Goethals, with his thorough knowledge of conditions on the isthmus, and particularly of the personnel of the force of workers, can accomplish the permanent organization of the canal staff within a relatively short time—probably not more than six months—and that if nothing untoward occurs Colonel Goethals' work on the canal will be finished by the end of the year, if not sooner. The canal opening is scheduled for January 1, 1915, and there is no reason to believe there will be any change in this plan.

It is thought here, therefore, that Colonel Goethals will be at liberty to retire at that time, because then his services will be no longer required on the canal. Colonel Goethals' friends here say that they do not know his intentions as to the Police Commissioner's position of New York, but they are beginning to believe that he will take the place after he has finished his work in Panama.

As chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission Colonel Goethals now receives \$15,000 a year. The Panama Canal act fixes the salary of the Governor at \$10,000. Representative Britten, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend the law to make the salary of the Governor \$15,000 so long as Colonel Goethals holds the office.

ANTI-MURPHY MEN QUIET AT MEETING

Presence of Senator Foley Deters
Insurgency in the Na-
tional Club.

Reorganization of the Democratic party, the features of which would be the elimination of Charles F. Murphy and the present leadership of the state committee, was not discussed last night at the meeting of the special committee of the National Democratic Club, Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer, of the City Club, president of the organization, who stands for these things, said after the meeting that it was not considered exactly within the province of the committee to take up this subject.

It may be that the presence of Senator James A. Foley, from Mr. Murphy's own district, may have had something to do with the fact that the committeemen confined themselves to a discussion of the direct primary law.

"Will you bring up your desire to see the party reorganized at the regular meeting of the club Monday night?" Justice O'Dwyer was asked.

"I don't know," he replied, "but I stand by what I have said—that Murphy must go. We must get a leadership which is more representative."

"Will you try to get the club to back you in such a movement?"

"That is what I am here for," was the reply.

Alexander Konta, chairman of the committee, was empowered to appoint a committee of seven, "with power to organize, encourage, facilitate and instruct the Democratic electorate in their duty under the primary election law, to the end that the example shown in other states may be followed here, to secure the honest and full expression of its opinion on all public questions."

"We want to see," said Justice O'Dwyer, "whether the independent members of the organization, who are dissatisfied with the present leadership, will use the primary laws to place the control of the party in satisfactory hands."

M'ADOO DEFENDS WILLIAMS

Selfish Interests Opposed His
Confirmation, Secretary Says.

Seattle, Jan. 29.—In an address before the Seattle Commercial Club last evening Secretary M'Adoo of the Treasury Department defended the appointment by the President of John Skelton Williams as Controller of the Currency.

"Selfish interests," Mr. M'Adoo said, "endeavored to defeat the confirmation of the appointment."

Mr. M'Adoo said he had been urged by men claiming to represent business interests to advise President Wilson "to say nothing about the trusts."

MAYOR SIFTS WORK PLEAS OF WOMEN

No Move Made to Have
City Act with Private
Charities.

BIG NUMBER IDLE, MITCHEL ADMITS

Women Will Rise Up and Take
Employment, Leader Warns
Civic Hearers.

The question of how the city can cooperate with private charitable organizations to care for women lacking employment was discussed yesterday by Mayor Mitchel and others in the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall. At the end of the hearing it was announced that the Mayor will decide later whether to appoint a committee to investigate the situation.

With the Mayor were Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Charities, President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Commissioner of Licenses Bell, City Chamberlain Bruere, Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad; Miss Rose Axelrod, representing a committee of unemployed women; former Labor Commissioner Charles F. Neill, Professor Henry B. Seager, Dr. Walter E. West, Dr. Edward T. Devine, Miss Mary Dreier, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Anna C. Hedges, Mrs. Sarah J. Atwood and the Rev. Anna J. Allebach.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Mitchel said:

"This conference was called to consider the present situation with reference to unemployment. A great many persons seem to feel that unemployment is abnormal this winter. By the pessimistic ones we are told that unemployment is increasing daily and the number of unemployed will continue to increase for weeks, if not months. Our more optimistic friends believe that already there are signs of new life in the industrial field, and that many will soon be given an opportunity to resume their usual occupation."

"While there is no very accurate information as to the extent and nature of unemployment, it is not necessary to rely entirely on these casual impressions, either of the optimist or the pessimist. According to a recent bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor, of 69,000 organized wage earners there were 10,149 persons idle on September 29, 1913. The bulletin states that, with one exception, this is the greatest number of unemployed reported in any year during the last seventeen years, and probably larger than during any previous year. The proportion of unemployed—14.6 per cent—was exceeded during the last seven years only in 1908, when it was 22.5 per cent. Applying this percentage to the unorganized wage earners, it is estimated that the total number of unemployed in New York State on September 30, 1913, was 300,000."

"I think we are all agreed that we have some direct knowledge of the unemployed, either from the viewpoint of employers or from that of employment agents, or from that of social workers. I presume we agree that there is, in fact, a greater number of unemployed right now than usual. However, we are not concerned just now with the exact extent, nature or cause of conditions, individually; we are concerned with the situation. In general we can say that thousands of men and women out of work are seeking employment."

The Mayor then took up the municipal lodging house side of the question. In 1910-11 there were sheltered 51,329; in 1911-12, 47,742; in 1912-13, 37,750, and in 1913-14 it jumped to 52,807.

Commissioner Kingsbury, who followed the Mayor, sought to explain why this city finds so many unemployed persons on its hands. The widespread philanthropy here and the ease with which free food and shelter are to be had were contributing causes, he said, and he wants to perfect a system by which these things will be earned by the applicant.

It was suggested by Miss Frances Keller that a central employment bureau be established by the city.

"There are 10,000 unemployed women in this city," said Miss Axelrod, "who will not recognize charity or the municipal lodging houses. If they cannot be given help or work by the city they will rise up and take work."

GOMPERS ABHORS "SCAB"

Tells Miners It's One Epithet
He Can't Stand.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made it plain today that he regarded "scab" as infamy's crown of infamy in the way of epithets. He was defending his organization and its executive council in a speech before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, against charges made by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, Duncan McDonald, of Illinois, and others in the convention.

The speaker referred to the Rochester convention of the federation and the charge that he was a "scab at heart," which he said had been made by McDonald.

"By God! that is more than a human can be expected to stand," said Mr. Gompers. "I have passed over many insults, but this one cannot be overlooked."

CASTAWAYS SCORN EASTER ISLE GIRLS

Anything but Beautiful, Say
Sailors, Denying Reported
Marriage in South Seas.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Let nobody looking for a native wife and an easy life in the South Seas go to Easter Island. This is the advice of seven prosaic seafarers, the last of the castaway crew of the abandoned schooner Eldorado, who arrived here today.

Captain Benson, master of the Eldorado, some days ago brought word that he had left the most of his crew on the island because the delights of life there had worn them from all desire for civilization.

With one voice the seven proclaimed they were not married, that nothing could have induced them to marry Easter Island women, who, they say, are anything but beautiful.

The seven castaways were picked up by the British steamer Knight of the Garter, after spending nearly six months on the island, and taken to Australia. There is now but one white man on the island, the British Governor.

COURT FORCES OUT NEWS

Enjoins Officials from Keeping
It from Newspapers.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 29.—The Common Pleas Court has decided that a public official has no right to withhold news of a public nature, and that a newspaper has such a property right in such news as to entitle it to an injunction restraining an official from withholding such news.

The decision was by Judge Goldberry in the suit of the Scioto Gazette Company against Robert D. Alexander, Auditor of Ross County. It was alleged that Alexander had prevented employees of the newspaper from attending a meeting of the County Commissioners. The case has been in the courts for three years.

FOR SALE OF WABASH R. R.

Receivers and Bondholders
Agree on Reorganization.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Application for the dissolution of the receivership of the Wabash Railroad and for a decree of foreclosure was made here today to Elmer B. Adams, United States Circuit Judge, by attorneys representing the bondholders, the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, trustee, and the receivers. Judge Adams took the application under advisement.

The foreclosure, if ordered, would be under a mortgage of \$4,925,000 given to secure issues of refunding and equipment bonds.

Attorneys presented for the approval of Judge Adams a form of foreclosure decree, which it was stated, had been agreed to by receivers, bondholders and the railroad company. The attorneys said that all parties interested were satisfied with the receiver's management of the road.

PLATFORM PLANK HINDERS TREATY

Baltimore Utterance on Russian
Pact in the Way of a New
Convention.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Negotiations between the United States and Russia for a new treaty to take the place of the treaty of 1832, the abrogation of which became effective January 1, 1913, will be attended by much embarrassment to the administration because of a plank in the Democratic platform, it is pointed out by those familiar with the situation.

The treaty of 1832 was abrogated because of discrimination against Jews by Russia. Referring to the abrogation the Democratic platform said:

"We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which does not recognize the equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation."

President Wilson admitted today that Ambassador Pindell would leave for St. Petersburg without any instructions on the subject. Secretary Bryan and the Russian Ambassador undertook last April to begin negotiations, but the views of the governments were so diametrically opposed that hope of an amicable agreement at that time was soon abandoned.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS; Movements of Vessels

Washington, January 29.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.
Lieutenant Colonel JOHN F. MORRISON, 21st Infantry, on return to United States from Hawaii, to Washington for temporary duty, thence to proper station.

Brigadier General WILLIAM C. RIVERS, chief of Philippine Constabulary (major, cavalry), assigned 2d Cavalry as major, to take effect April 1.

Name of Major FRANCIS C. MARSHALL, 2d Cavalry, placed on list of detached officers, to take effect February 16, and name of Captain WILLIAM C. RIVERS, cavalry, removed therefrom, to take effect March 1.

Name of Captain FRANCIS H. LOMAX, coast artillery, placed on list of detached officers, and name of Captain HENRY R. CASEY, 2d Cavalry, removed therefrom.

Captain HENRY R. CASEY, coast artillery, relieved as inspector-instructor, coast artillery, reserve, organized militia of California, assigned 10th Cavalry, coast artillery, from New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to home.

First Lieutenant DOUGLAS H. JACOBS, 12th Cavalry, to return to United States, to take effect February 15, vice First Lieutenant WILLIAM P. WHEATLEY, cavalry.

Name of First Lieutenant GEORGE GRUN- GERT, 11th Cavalry, placed on list of detached officers, to take effect February 16, and name of Captain WILLIAM C. RIVERS, cavalry, removed therefrom, to take effect March 1.

Second Lieutenant AUGUSTIN M.